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Identical letters dated 10 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 10 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Salman **Ali**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21025 (E) 200103 220103

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 10 January 2003

I. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

1. A group consisting of 16 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.45 a.m. At 9.15 a.m. it arrived at the storage facilities of the State Enterprise for the Marketing of Pharmaceutical and Medical Products in Adil, Baghdad. Immediately upon arrival, the head of the group requested the keys to the storage facilities. The civil defence official on duty informed him that he could not provide all the keys, it being Friday, a holiday throughout Iraq, and only the chief of security and himself being present on the site; only the keys to the cold storage rooms were provided. The group inspected the cold storage rooms, then inspected the other storage facilities from the outside. The group completed its mission at 11 a.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel, arriving at 11.35 a.m.

2. A second group, consisting of 12 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.50 a.m. At 9.15 a.m., it arrived at the storage facilities of the State Enterprise for the Marketing of Pharmaceutical and Medical Products in Dabbash, in Baghdad's Hurriyah district. Immediately upon arrival on the site, the head of the group requested the keys to the storage facilities. The civil defence official on duty informed him that he did not have all the keys at his disposal, it being Friday, a holiday in Iraq, and only the chief of security and himself being present on the site, and that he only had the keys to the main entrance of the two storage facilities. The group opened these facilities and inspected them. It also inspected the other storage facilities from the outside. The group then placed tags on each of three large refrigeration devices that were locked, and tagged each of the three doors to one of the cold storage facilities. The group from the biological inspection team will remove these tags tomorrow, Saturday 11 January 2003, at the beginning of the official working day and its inspection. The group completed its mission at 11.05 a.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel, arriving at 11.30 p.m.

II. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

The team, composed of nine inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9 a.m. At 10 a.m., it arrived at the Rashid State Enterprise of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC). Upon its arrival on the site, the team divided into two groups:

1. First group

This group inspected the polyester unit, in the knowledge that it had ceased operations in 1998. The group then made surveys and took samples inside the site.

2. Second group

This group inspected the chemical storage facilities, plastics workshop and rubber workshop. The team completed its mission at 12.30 p.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel, arriving at 1.30 p.m.

Remarks

Today, Friday 10 January 2003, the UNMOVIC inspection teams visited three sites. Thirty-seven inspectors took part in the inspections.

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On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 11 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed S. **Ali**

03-21047 (E) 210103 210103

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on Saturday, 11 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

1. A group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 0925 hours it arrived at the Qa'qa' State Enterprise, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC) located 60 kilometres south of Baghdad. The inspection teams had already visited it a number of times, and the name of the company is mentioned on page 20 of the report by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, as producing chemical weapons. The group interviewed the company's representative for liaison with the National Monitoring Directorate, who furnished the group with a list setting forth the final balance sheet for the explosive HMX. The group then inspected the site where the explosive was prepared at the Qa'qa' State Enterprise, performed surveys of the site floor and photographed the mixer. The group then inspected the Qa'id plant and examined and photographed the HMX stored there. The group completed its assignment at 1105 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1200 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of four inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours, and at 1020 hours it arrived at the Saddam General Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary located in the Amiriyah Fallujah area 70 kilometres west of Baghdad. The group took surveys of the programming equipment in the Ibn Haytham plant belonging to the company. It also performed surveys of some of the other machinery in the plant and of the internal walls and the workbenches and cabinets. The group completed its assignment at 1300 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1425 hours.

II. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

A team consisting of 9 inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0900 hours, and at 1100 hours it arrived in Tikrit. It proceeded to the office of the Principal of Tikrit University and interviewed him. It asked him about changes that had occurred from 1998 up to the present and also about the number of faculties and departments and where they were located. The team then requested a list of names of deans of faculties and names of heads of the departments of chemistry in the faculties of the University. The team inspected the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Girls' Education, the Department of Chemistry, the Faculty of Engineering, the Chemical Engineering Department, the Faculty of Agriculture, the Food Industry Department, the Livestock Department, the Faculty of Sciences, the Chemical Department, the Faculty of Education and the Chemistry Department. The team took samples and

surveys of an abandoned furnace. The team completed its assignment at 1510 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1725 hours.

III. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

A team consisting of 20 inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours, and at 0930 hours it arrived at the Ibn Sina State Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary located 40 kilometres north of Baghdad. The inspection teams had already visited it a number of times. The name of the company is mentioned in the report by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, as producing chemical weapons. The team interviewed the general manager of the company and asked him about its activities and its missile-support activity. The team also inspected the research, production and fuel-testing premises. The groups of inspectors questioned company workers during their tour, and the team checked some of the tagged equipment. The team completed its assignment at 1230 hours and arrived at the Canal Hotel at 1320 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

1. A group consisting of two inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0730 hours, and at 0755 hours it arrived at the Dabbash stores belonging to the State Enterprise for the Marketing of Drugs and Medicaments and located in the Hurriyah district of Baghdad. The purpose of the visit was to remove the tags from the doors of the cold-storage plant and other storage areas placed by the UNMOVIC biological team on Friday, 10 January 2003. The group inspected the contents of the cold-storage plant, which consisted of dentistry materials, and also inspected the contents of the other storage areas. The group completed its assignment at 1030 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1055 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of five inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0840 hours, and at 0910 hours it arrived at the Dabbash stores belonging to the State Enterprise for the Marketing of Drugs and Medicaments located in the Hurriyah district of Baghdad, where it met up with the first group. The group interviewed the manager of the stores and asked him about the suppliers and users of the stores, whether other agencies used the stores, and the refrigerated vehicles used for distribution. The group then inspected the other storage areas. The group completed its assignment at 1030 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1055 hours.

3. A third group, consisting of 12 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours, and at 0910 hours it arrived at the Hayy al-'Adl stores belonging to the State Enterprise for the Marketing of Drugs and Medicaments located in the Hayy al-'Adl district of Baghdad. The group interviewed the manager of the stores and asked him about the site's activity, the types of drugs, the diagnostic equipment, whether vaccines were procured and distributed, the site's structure, the names of key personnel and the changes that had taken place over the past four years. The group then inspected all the storage areas and the refrigeration chambers and administrative offices. The group completed its assignment at 1240 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1300 hours.

V. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary team in Mosul

A team consisting of 14 inspectors left the Nineveh Palace Hotel in Mosul at 0900 hours, and at 0910 hours it arrived at the Mosul Dairy Factory belonging to the Ministry of Industry and Mining. The team interviewed the manager of the plant and asked about the number of workers, how many held doctorates, whether equipment had been procured since 1998, whether the factory had refrigerated vehicles and whether the factory manufactured dried milk. The team then inspected the factory's production lines and other facilities and checked the tagged equipment. The team completed its assignment at 1110 hours and arrived back at the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 1120 hours.

VI. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) team

A team consisting of eight inspectors left the Rashid airfield in 2 Bell-212 helicopters at 1140 hours, and at 1353 hours it landed at the K-3 pumping station belonging to the Northern Oil Company in Hadithah (Anbar governorate). The team leader asked to inspect the station's airfield. The team then held a meeting with the manager of the station and asked him about the site's affiliation. The team also made a motorized inspection of the airfield's runway and examined the roads leading to the runway. The team completed its assignment and took off at 1530 hours and arrived back at the Rashid airfield at 1715 hours.

VII. Remarks

The number of sites examined by the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams on this day totalled 8, with 78 inspectors taking part.

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Identical letters dated 12 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 12 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Salman**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21085 (E) 210103 220103

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 12 January 2003

1. IAEA inspection team

The inspection team, comprised of six inspectors, left the Al-Rashid airport in Baghdad at 1115 hours aboard three Bell 212 helicopters. It arrived at 1245 hours at the site of the Al-Hadr State Enterprise, an arm of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC) located in the Charquat region, some 300 kilometres north of Baghdad. In his report, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, had stated that this company was engaged in prohibited activities related to uranium enrichment. The team inspected the company's plants, asked questions about a facility for the production of nitric acid, and took photographs of the facility. The inspectors toured the buildings on the site aboard their vehicles and travelled along its streets. They conducted radiometric surveys using portable equipment designed to detect radioactivity. The team completed its assignment at 1445 hours and returned to the Al-Rashid airport at 1625 hours.

2. UNMOVIC biological weapons inspection team

(a) A first group, comprised of eight inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0840 hours and arrived at 0910 hours at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Baghdad, which comes under the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and is situated in the Bab al-Mou'azam district in Baghdad. The group met with the Dean of the Faculty and the representative of the National Surveillance Department and asked questions about their activities, the size of the student body and the staffing table of the microbiology division, as well as about the research carried out there, the names and scientific qualifications of faculty members, the budget of the division, the number of students enrolled in advance study programmes, the equipment that had been labelled and the changes that had taken place during the last four years. The group inspected the laboratories of the division and of the animal wing and asked questions about the activities carried out in the laboratories. The group completed its assignment at 1050 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1115 hours.

(b) The second group, comprised of 11 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0855 hours and arrived at 0920 hours at the Faculty of Pharmacology of the University of Baghdad, which comes under the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and is situated in the Bab al-Mou'azam district in Baghdad. Upon arrival, the group was divided up into three smaller groups. The inspectors met with the Dean of the Faculty and asked questions about the institution's activities and about the various science divisions and the research carried on there. They also asked questions about the microbiology division, whether any research was being carried out on antibiotics and fungous poisons, the experiments conducted on laboratory animals and the number of buildings that the Faculty occupied. They

then inspected the laboratories and all the divisions of the Faculty and carried out a careful examination of the labelled equipment. The group completed its assignment at 1110 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1132 hours.

(c) The third group, comprised of two inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0840 hours and arrived at 0915 hours at the site of the technical equipment depots belonging to the air force and situated in the Al-Taji region, some 35 kilometres north of Baghdad. The group met with the official in charge of the depots and informed him of its intention to remove the seals and labels placed on one of the depots and photographed the seals and labels before removing them. The group completed its assignment at 0945 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1025 hours.

3. UNMOVIC chemical weapons inspection team

The team, comprised of 11 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0845 hours and arrived at 0910 hours at the site of the National Chemical and Plastic Industries, a mixed-sector enterprise situated in the Za'faraniya district of Baghdad. Upon arrival, the group was divided up into three smaller groups. The first group met with the director of the company, the plant manager and the officer responsible for liaison with the National Surveillance Department and asked questions about the date of establishment of the company, its sources of financing, its main products, divisions and product lines, as well as the number of owners of the company and the entity of which the company was a part. The inspectors also asked questions about the number of employees who had university or advanced diplomas in technical fields, the suppliers of raw materials and sources of imports, the entities that purchased the company's products, whether any of the production was exported and whether there was any cooperation between the company and other entities in Iraq or abroad. Finally, the group enquired about the water treatment plant and replies were received to all the questions asked. The three groups then inspected all of the company's facilities, production plants, depots and the water treatment plant. The team completed its assignment at 1230 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1315 hours.

4. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

(a) A first group, comprised of 10 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0805 hours and arrived at 1005 hours at the Al-Rafah site, in the Amiriyat al-Falluja region, some 70 kilometres west of Baghdad. This site belongs to the Al-Karama State Enterprise, which is part of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group's assignment was to observe the static tests performed on the motor of the Iraqi al-Somoud missile. The group took photographs of the tests and asked a number of technical questions about the procedure. The group completed its assignment at 1245 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1425 hours.

(b) The second group, comprised of seven inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours and arrived at 0940 hours at the Al-Motassem site, some 60 kilometres south of Baghdad. This site belongs to the Al-Rashid State Enterprise, which is part of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The group's assignment was to observe the static tests performed on the motor of the Iraqi al-Obour missile. The group completed its assignment at 1120 hours and returned to the Canal Hotel at 1215 hours.

(c) The third group, comprised of four inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0600 hours and arrived at noon at the missile site, in the district of Qorna (Basra governorate), where it placed labels on the Al-Fatah missiles. The group completed its assignment at 1400 hours and returned to the hotel in Basra.

5. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) inspection team at Mosul

The team, comprised of 16 inspectors, left the Qasr Niniwa Hotel at 0905 hours and arrived at 0935 hours at the site of the Jaber bin Hayan State Enterprise, an arm of the Military Industrialization Corporation. Upon arrival, it was divided up into three smaller groups. The team met with the managing director of the company and asked questions about the company's sources of financing, its products and commercial markets, the types of products and the proportions destined for military and civilian uses, respectively, as well as about the changes that had taken place since 1998. It also enquired whether there had been an increase in production, where the company obtained its active carbon and the tests to which the carbon was subjected. It inspected the labelled equipment and the gas detector and performed maintenance work on the detector, which it removed and then replaced upon completion of that task. Finally, it inspected all of the buildings and divisions of the company. The team completed its assignment at 1545 hours and returned to the Qasr Niniwa Hotel at 1607 hours.

6. Remarks

The UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams today carried out inspections of nine sites. A total of 65 inspectors participated in the operations. In one of the operations, the inspectors used three helicopters and conducted radiometric surveys using portable equipment designed to detect radioactivity.

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Letter dated 12 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of Iran's continuing violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Salman**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21018 (E) 240103 270103

Annex to the letter dated 12 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire resolution and the 1991 Tehran agreement

1. 24-26 July 2002

The Iranian formations stationed in the sector opposite the Mimak — Zayn al-Qaws area conducted exercises in which units from FQMA-81, units of the Khomeini Guard and units from FQ-4 took part and all types of weapons were used (tanks, helicopters, fighter aircraft, artillery and missiles).

2. 27 July 2002

At 2145 hours the master of the freighter Najmat Tarabulus contacted the radio office at Faw with the information that the vessel was being boarded by armed men. They plundered the vessel, took some of the passports belonging to the personnel on board and physically assaulted the crewmen. The freighter had entered Khawr al-Zubayr port on 1 May 2001 and left it on 16 April 2002.

3. 27 July 2002

At 0130 hours the freighter Coral was attacked by two fibreglass craft, one carrying five men armed with rifles and the other five men armed with sticks. An estimated 2,000 dollars in cash, the crewmen's wristwatches and valuables and an SSB device and a GPB device were stolen. A VHF set belonging to personnel on board was damaged, doors were broken down and the crew was told the vessel would be scuppered.

4. 15 August 2002

The Iranians improved the berm between their Tankab outpost at coordinates 988536 and the Qura Sadaf outpost at coordinates 26501, along the Nahr Kilan valley. They built defensive positions, some of blocks and some of sandbags, equipped with support weapons and heavy machine-guns. The berm was fortified with barbed wire from our units' former positions to the Zayn al-Qaws — Sahrab — Imam Hasan road.

5. 15 August 2002

At 1100 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen hovering opposite the Zayn al-Qaws outpost over the border strip. It then headed for the Iranian rear.

6. 16 August 2002

At 1600 hours six khaki-coloured Land Cruiser pick-ups were seen coming from the Iranian rear. They disappeared from view at coordinates 5397.

7. 16 August 2002

At 0900 hours three vehicles mounting Katyusha launchers, one Land Cruiser and two pick-ups, were seen coming from the Iranian rear. They came to a halt at coordinates 5499, opposite the Zayn al-Qaws slope.

8. 19 August 2002

At 1600 hours the Iranians erected three buildings opposite their berm, each of them consisting of one room with a latrine alongside. The construction violated Iraq's international boundaries as follows: (a) the building at coordinates 571726 is directly on the international boundary; (b) the building at coordinates 560663 is some 900 metres over the international boundary and inside Iraqi territory; (c) the building at coordinates 559640 violates the international boundary and is some 1,200 metres inside Iraqi territory; (d) a road was built between the buildings and soil is being moved at coordinates 5772; (e) and the support position is at coordinates 558634.

9. 20 August 2002

At 1300 hours two large military vehicles were seen at the Iranian border. They discharged persons and items at five separate places, leaving three or four soldiers at each of them.

10. 21 August 2002

At 1515 hours a Land Cruiser pick-up was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It came to a halt at the Qura Sadaf outpost and 10 men in military camouflage uniforms alighted.

11. 23 August 2002

At 1930 hours a Land Cruiser pick-up was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It came to a halt opposite the Qa`qa` bridge and 10 persons in military camouflage dress alighted.

12. 25 August 2002

At 1100 hours a military column was seen opposite the Zayn al-Qaws slope coming from the Iranian rear towards the Tabah Qarash outpost at coordinates 54959. It consisted of 20 khaki-coloured Land Cruiser pick-ups and 10 military cargo trucks carrying soldiers, seven Santana vehicles, five of them mounting 106-mm guns and two mounting Katyushas, and one ambulance.

13. 26 August 2002

At 1845 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen heading along the border strip from Qasr-i Shirin towards Kilan Gharb.

14. 27 August 2002

At 1010 hours a group of some seven Iranians in military dress was seen fortifying their Qura Sadaf outpost at coordinates 5100, opposite the Zayn al-Qaws outpost, with barbed wire.

15. 10 September 2002

At 1330 hours three Iranian Land Cruisers carrying 20 persons, one mounting a PKT machine-gun and another carrying the base of a Katyusha launcher, were seen opposite the Arafat outpost at coordinates 9765 at the Iranian position at coordinates 9864. They deployed around the position and replaced the Iranian flag. At 1400 hours they withdrew to the Iranian rear.

16. 12 September 2002

At 1930 hours a military pick-up was seen approaching and coming to a halt at Iran's Khusrawi outpost. An officer carrying a map alighted from it, as did seven soldiers wearing camouflage uniforms. One of the officers at the outpost briefed them on the sector, and at 1950 hours they returned to the Iranian rear.

17. 12 September 2002

At 1900 hours two cargo vehicles were seen approaching and coming to a halt to the east of Khusrawi. Some 30 to 37 Iranian soldiers alighted and proceeded to unload boxes of ammunition. At the same time, some 30 to 36 soldiers were seen at the Nasir Khan outpost. They deployed along the berm road and proceeded to dig positions.

18. 12 September 2002

At 1845 hours a helicopter was seen opposite the Zayn al-Qaws outpost over the Qa`qa` bridge and flying along the border strip towards Naft-i Shah

19. 12 September 2002

At 1115 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian fighter aircraft was seen flying over the border strip opposite the Darraji outpost from the direction of Mehran. It then headed for the Iranian rear.

20. 12 September 2002

At 0815 hours a white helicopter was seen flying in the area between the Abd and Ziyadi outposts.

21. 12 September 2002

At 0700 hours an Iranian engineering unit with one front loader, one Poclain and one cable-operated crane mounted on a pontoon was seen north of Muhammarah excavating and levelling an area on the shore near the wharves.

22. 12 September 2002

At 1700 hours an Iranian engineering unit with five dump trucks was seen operating at coordinates 551736 and building and repairing three huts.

23. 13 September 2002

At 1035 hours the Iranian tugboat Hadi was seen towing a pontoon loaded with concrete blocks out to sea from the Abadan direction. There were seven persons on board.

24. 13 September 2002

At 0800 hours three Iranian Land Cruiser vehicles were seen coming to a halt near the Qura Sadaf outpost. Their occupants engaged in a firing exercise using all types of light weapons, 82-mm mortars and machine-guns. At 1035 hours the vehicles withdrew, together with the persons concerned, to the Iranian rear.

25. 14 September 2002

At 0745 hours a white helicopter hovered opposite the Tall outpost and the Khusrawi complex.

26. 14 September 2002

At 1215 hours a helicopter with mottled paintwork coming from the Iranian rear flew along the border strip before heading for the Fakkah area.

27. 14 September 2002

At 1900 hours a military pick-up vehicle approached from the Iranian rear towing a dual-mounted MT machine-gun. It halted at coordinates 5008 (map of Kani Bazz) and five persons alighted and proceeded to install the machine-gun.

28. 18 September 2002

At 2030 hours the Iranians fired a number of bursts into our national airspace from an MT machine-gun in Iran's Abu Zi` area.

29. 20 September 2002

At 1200 hours an Iranian engineering unit consisting of cargo vehicles and two front loaders was seen opposite the Wasiliyah area. Work continued until 0300 hours on the following day.

30. 20 September 2002

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit with one Poclain was seen opposite the Saybah area at coordinates 368593, excavating the berm.

31. 20 September 2002

At 1425 hours a group of six to eight persons in civilian dress was seen opposite Faw near the memorial, photographing the Iraqi side with a still camera.

32. 21 September 2002

At 0830 hours a white helicopter was seen flying opposite the Tall and Ziyadi outposts.

33. 21 September 2002

At 0130 hours there was an Iranian engineering unit opposite the trestle bridge at Faw completing work on Iran's anchorage near the bridge.

34. 23 September 2002

At 1300 hours a white helicopter was seen flying along the border strip opposite the Tall outpost.

35. 24 September 2002

At 0930 hours a mixer truck was seen pouring a foundation at the work site near the trestle bridge. A new container was unloaded. The number of persons engaged in the work was eight.

36. 24 September 2002

At 0900 hours a white helicopter flew along the border strip opposite the Tall outpost and the Jusur complex.

37. 25 September 2002

At 0900 hours a white helicopter flew along the border strip opposite the Tall outpost.

38. 26 September 2002

At 0400 hours two armed Iranian patrol boats attacked Iraqi fishing boats 4104 and 5230. Their occupants confiscated the papers and fishing permits of the Iraqi seamen thus assaulted, namely Ali Adnan Khalil and Ashur Abd al-Karim, both residents of Karmat Ali in Basrah city.

39. 27 September 2002

At 0800 hours a white helicopter flew opposite the Karshiyah outpost towards the Tall outpost.

40. 27 September 2002

At 1700 hours the Iranians installed seven PKT machine-guns, six Katyushas, six 106-mm guns, four mortars and two single-mounted machine-guns along the road leading to the Iranian control point and Iran's area battalion headquarters at coordinates 5151 (map of Shaykh Faris).

41. 30 September 2002

At 1700 hours the Iranians installed a PKT single-mounted machine-gun on their berm opposite the Mutawwa`ah area at coordinates 299668.

42. 1 October 2002

At 1700 hours six khaki-coloured helicopters were seen coming from Muhammarah towards the Shalamjah gate. They then returned to the Iranian rear.

43. 2 October 2002

At 1215 hours an armed Iranian patrol consisting of one patrol boat with three armed soldiers on board intercepted the Iraqi fishing vessel Sayf opposite the Abadan refineries. The vessel and its crew were taken to the Iranian side and held there.

44. 2 October 2002

The Iranian positions on the east bank of the Shatt al-Arab north and south of the trestle bridge opposite Ra's al-Bishah at coordinates 6018 fired intermittently and indiscriminately until 0330 hours.

45. 10 October 2002

At 1000 hours a red and white remotely piloted aircraft was seen coming from the direction of the sea over the Shatt al-Arab at low altitude.

46. 16 October 2002

At 0930 hours a helicopter in mottled paintwork was seen coming from the Iranian rear and heading for Fakkah by way of the border strip.

47. 18 October 2002

At 0900 hours two blue Iranian boats, each carrying three soldiers, were seen in the Shatt al-Arab coming from the sea towards the tubular bridge.

48. 19 October 2002

At 1200 hours a grey remotely piloted aircraft was seen flying over the Khalid ibn al-Walid outpost at moderate altitude and along the international boundary line. It then returned to the Iranian rear.

49. 20 October 2002

At 0900 hours the hut-building activity of the Iranian engineering unit at coordinates 559664, in front of our units, was seen to be continuing, with one front loader, three rollers, one water truck and three dump trucks in use.

50. 7 November 2002

At 1018 hours an Iranian remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Kha'iqin area. It left at 1028 hours, heading for Iranian airspace.

51. 7 November 2002

At 2000 hours, as it was coming from the port of Umm Qasr towards Basrah by way of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, the tender Al-Bay'ah, carrying 1,500 tons of grain, collided with an Iranian naval vessel. The Iranians seized the tender and one of the seamen at the Iranian control point.

52. 9 November 2002

At 0908 hours an Iranian remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over the town of Mandali. It left at 0914 hours, heading for Iranian airspace.

53. 14 November 2002

At 0830 hours an Iranian engineering unit was seen at work, with three persons pouring foundations for a new hut at coordinates 559644.

54. 14 November 2002

At 0940 hours an Iranian helicopter landed at Iran's position at coordinates 554664. Four persons wearing civilian dress alighted and entered the position. At 1100 hours the helicopter returned to the Iranian rear.

55. 22 November 2002

Boat No. 2572/Basrah, belonging to Musallam Jawdah Hanif, was attacked by an Iranian patrol consisting of two boats with six persons on board armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles. They seized the boat's papers and the permits of the fishermen on board. They had been fishing near the Karin area inside our territorial waters. The patrol then left for the Iranian side.

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Letter dated 14 January 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Security Council to be held today, Tuesday, 14 January 2003, regarding children in armed conflict.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

03-20953 (E) 140103

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 14 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the recent letter dated 17 December 2002 (A/57/669-S/2002/1383) from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

In his letter, the Syrian representative endeavours to deny what is well known and extensively documented, namely, that Syria is among the world's most active State sponsors of terrorism. Syrian financing, support and complicity in murderous attacks committed by groups which deliberately target civilians have been a cornerstone of Syrian strategy for decades.

In this connection, I should like to point out the following:

1. The following are among the terrorist groups operating under the auspices of the Government of Syria: Hizbullah, Hamas, Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), the Palestinian Liberation Front, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, The Vanguards of the Liberation War-Sa'iqa, Fatah-the Intifida, and the Communist Revolutionary Party.

2. Syria provides these groups with safe harbour, training areas, financial and logistical support, all in clear violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and in a manner which threatens international peace and security. Syrian sponsorship is used to recruit, incite, organize, and fund terrorist activity not only in Israel, but other locales around the world. This support includes sheltering several of the most notorious terrorist criminals, including PIJ secretary-general Ramadan Abdullah Shallah and senior Hamas official Mousa Abu Marzook as well as the political bureau of Hamas, which operates openly out of Damascus under the authority of Khaled Mashaal.

03-20974 (E) 150103

3. The attacks for which these groups are responsible are some of the bloodiest in recent years. They include the Hamas suicide bombing at the Park Hotel in Netanya that killed 30 Israelis on the first night of the Jewish festival of Passover; the PIJ bus bombing of 5 June 2002 at the Megiddo Junction which killed 18 Israelis; the PIJ bus bombing near the Israeli city of Hadera on 21 October 2002 which killed 14 Israelis; the murder of Israeli Cabinet Minister Rehavam Ze'evi in Jerusalem on 17 October 2001 by agents of the PFLP. In the 12 months since Syria has been a member of the United Nations Security Council alone, 98 Israelis have been killed in terrorist attacks perpetrated by organizations whose leadership operates from Damascus. These terrorist atrocities have received the full support of the Syrian administration, which frequently praises them in the official State-controlled media, for example, in a broadcast on Radio Damascus from 9 May 2002, which stated: "The wonderful and special suicide attacks, which were executed by some of the sons of the Palestinian nation, is a practical declaration before the whole world of the way to liberate Arab Palestinian land from Israeli colonialism."

4. The Syrian letter reiterates several times the spurious claim that these terrorist headquarters are merely "information offices" and asserts that it is "obvious" that the staff of these offices could not carry out attacks against Israel "because they are far from the territory in which these actions are taking place". This assertion deliberately ignores the sophisticated communications networks, as well as electronic funds transfers, that are indispensable to today's terrorists. Nor does it take account of the practice of smuggling of weapons and logistical material, which has afforded crucial support and operational instructions to terrorists. Israel has identified several terrorist operatives that were specifically designated liaisons between officials in Damascus and terrorist cells in the West Bank and Gaza including Tarek Az Aldin and Taabat Mardwai, both of whom were responsible for relaying instructions from Damascus to PIJ terrorist operatives sent to carry out suicide bombings and other terrorist attacks.

5. It is a measure of the degree of Syrian complicity in terrorism that its attempted defence is to claim that it merely provides safe haven to the "information offices" of terrorist groups, but not to the groups themselves. This claim is made as if to suggest that hosting offices which only recruit terrorist operatives and glorify, disseminate, encourage and incite suicide bombings against innocent civilians are somehow acceptable. Even were such dubious claims regarding the nature of these offices to be believed, their existence would still constitute a violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other basic principles of international law which require, inter alia, that States refrain from providing any support, whether active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist attacks; and ensure that those who finance, plan, support or perpetrate terrorist attacks are brought to justice.

6. With respect to Hizbullah, the organization continues its unprovoked cross-border violations of the Blue Line, threatening the stability of the entire region. In addition, Hizbullah continues to pose a serious threat worldwide in the light of its long involvement in international terrorist acts, its network of terrorist cells and contacts around the globe, and its declared intention of spreading suicide terrorism against the West as recently reiterated by Hizbullah secretary general and close Syrian ally Hassan Nasrallah. Syria supports Hizbullah's activities not only by providing the group safe harbour in Syrian-controlled territory, but by facilitating weapons transfers through Damascus, and providing political, financial and

logistical assistance. In a shameless act of duplicity, Syria's continued vocal and active support for Hizbullah and its violations of the Blue Line come at a time when Syria sits on the Security Council and has voted in favour of Security Council resolutions against terrorism as well as resolutions, such as resolution 1428 (2002), which confirm that Israel has fulfilled its obligations under resolution 425 (1978) and call for respect of the Blue Line and for the implementation of Lebanese obligations.

7. Syria claims that Israel's allegations with respect to Hizbullah's illegal violations of the Blue Line, and regarding the organization's support from both Syria and Lebanon, are countered by the Arab summit conference and the conference of French-speaking countries that were held recently in Lebanon. The attempt to present the mere fact that some States attend meetings in Lebanon as evidence of support for Lebanon's position can only be described as bizarre, especially in the face of numerous Security Council resolutions that assert the contrary. At the same time, this perverse logic should serve as a caution to States that participation in such events is likely to be twisted by Syrian representatives to suggest an implied condoning of terrorism. It is a similarly perverse logic that enables Syria to call for respect for the territorial and political independence of Lebanon while maintaining an occupation of that country and using its territory to pursue a subversive terrorist strategy against Israeli citizens across the Lebanese border.

8. Israel reiterates its commitment to achieving a negotiated peace settlement with Syria on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). But hopes for peaceful coexistence cannot be realized as long as Syria continues to believe, and broadcast to the world, that the deliberate murder of Israeli civilians are acts which should be encouraged, glorified and supported.

In the final analysis, the Syrian letter does little more than expose the intolerable contradiction inherent in having a State which is a foremost sponsor of terrorism sitting as a member of the Security Council. We call on Syria to live up to its international obligations and to reject, once and for all — in word, spirit and deed — the use of terrorism and suicide bombings as a political weapon so as to restore its legitimacy as a member of the international community.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Arye **Mekel**
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

United Nations S/2003/47

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2003
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 13 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 13 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Salman**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21071 (E) 220103 230103

Annex to the identical letters dated 13 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 13 January 2003

1. IAEA inspection team

1. A group consisting of two inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0845 hours and proceeded to the Ibn Ruchd State Enterprise, an affiliate of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC) in the Sayyidiyah area of Baghdad, which specializes in technical tests, calibration and quality control. The group met with the company's managing director and specialists and asked questions about the company's activities, its testing systems, the number of staff members with advanced degrees and the number of engineers and scientists on its staff. It then inspected the administration buildings, technical testing department, computer centre, warehouses, fire department, environmental department and power plant. The group completed its assignment at 1030 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1055 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of five inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0835 hours. At 0855 hours it arrived at the Baghdad Technological University, which thus received its third visit since the inspection teams returned to Iraq on 27 November 2002. The group met with the President of the University and asked about his predecessor, the University's organization chart, the number of students enrolled in lower- and higher-level courses, the number of holders of a master's degree, the names of the department chairmen and the links between the University and other bodies or institutions. The group met with the chairmen of several departments (Applied Sciences, Chemical Engineering, Computer Science, Mechanics, Materials Engineering, Production and Metals) and asked them how many professors worked in each department and what degrees they held, how many students were enrolled in higher-level courses and what laboratories and equipment each department had. It then visited the University buildings and, in particular, the Department of Technological Education and the Electronics Department. The group completed its assignment at 1405 hours and, while leaving the University, committed a traffic violation. The two vehicles which were transporting the inspectors were travelling in the direction of the traffic when they drove over the flower beds on the median strip onto the other side of the highway with traffic going in the opposite direction, arousing the anger and disapproval of students and passers-by. The group then went to the Iraqi Atomic Energy Agency in the Tuwaythah area, where it requested to see one of the staff members. This person had finished his work day and was no longer there. Using portable equipment, the group took on-site radiation readings. It completed its assignment and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1507 hours.

2. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

1. A group, consisting of 10 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0835 hours and arrived at 0905 hours at the Baghdad University Faculty of Science for Women in the Jadiriyah complex. It met with the Dean of the Faculty and asked about the establishment of the institution, whether there had been any changes since 1998, about the research being conducted, whether any research was being conducted on animals, the names and qualifications of the Chairmen of the Chemistry and Life Sciences Departments, and the number of faculty members working in the Life Sciences Department. The group completed its assignment at 1020 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1050 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of 12 inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0850 hours and arrived at 0915 hours at the Baghdad University Faculty of Science in the Jadiriyah complex. The group met with the Chairman of the Life Sciences Department in the presence of the Dean of the Faculty, asked about the courses offered, the Department's organization chart and microbiology research programme, and requested a summary list of the subjects of that research and a list of names of the microbiology professors. The group photographed the tagged equipment and inspected the Life Sciences Department laboratories, the culture media and chemicals storerooms and the building in which the animals were kept. It then carefully inspected the tagged equipment. The group completed its assignment at 1110 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1140 hours.

3. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) inspection team

In order to discommode their Iraqi escorts, the leader of the inspection team telephoned the National Monitoring Directorate at 0700 hours and demanded that the escorts report to the Canal Hotel at 0745 hours to accompany the team on an inspection visit. Despite the short advance notice and the distance that had to be covered, the National Monitoring Directorate managed to dispatch in time the number of escorts that had been requested. The group, consisting of eight inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0741 hours and arrived at 0945 hours at "zone 37", an air force site some 110 kilometres west of Baghdad. It asked the site director when the landing strip had been built and whether there were any other new buildings. After inspecting the site, the group completed its assignment at 1408 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1600 hours.

4. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

The inspection team, consisting of eight inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0900 hours and arrived at 0920 hours at Baghdad Technological University. It asked to meet with the President of the University and had to wait for over an hour and a half because he was in a meeting with the IAEA inspection team. The team then met with the President of the University and asked about the number of faculty members and their qualifications, the number of students enrolled in lower- and higher-level courses, and the nature and object of the research being carried out in the field of chemical engineering. It also inquired whether the University cooperated with universities in other countries, asked about other departments of the University and their organization charts, and posed general questions about education in Iraq, particularly university education. The team then met with the Chairman of the Chemical Engineering Department and asked numerous questions, to which he

replied. It combed the Faculty of Chemical Engineering library, noted the topics of the dissertations for postgraduate degrees, and inspected the entire University premises. The team completed its assignment at 1430 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1445 hours.

5. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

The inspection team, consisting of eight inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours and arrived at 0955 hours at the site of the Amir factory in Amiriyah Fallujah, some 70 kilometres west of Baghdad. The factory is an affiliate of the Saddam State Enterprise, itself a part of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The team inspected the factory and all its workshops and asked about the products made there and the end-users thereof. The group completed its assignment at 1150 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1315 hours.

6. Remarks

The UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams today inspected seven sites with 53 inspectors taking part. The IAEA inspection team committed an unjustified traffic violation.

United Nations S/2003/48

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2003

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002 and 1452 (2002) of 20 December 2002,

Underlining the obligation placed upon all Member States to implement, in full, resolution 1373 (2001), including with regard to any member of the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, and any individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, who have participated in the financing, planning, facilitating and preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts, as well as to facilitate the implementation of counter terrorism obligations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Noting that, in giving effect to the measures in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), full account is to be taken of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002),

Reiterating its condemnation of the Al-Qaida network and other associated terrorist groups for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts, aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians, and other victims, and the destruction of property,

Reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of all forms of terrorism and terrorist acts as noted in resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001, 1438 (2002) of 14 October 2002, 1440 (2002) of 24 October 2002, and 1450 (2002) of 13 December 2002,

Reaffirming that acts of international terrorism constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to improve the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002);

03-21401 (E) 170103

2. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above will be further improved in 12 months, or sooner if necessary;

3. *Stresses* the need for improved coordination and increased exchange of information between the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001);

4. *Requests* the Committee to communicate to Member States the list referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002) at least every three months, and stresses to all Member States the importance of submitting to the Committee the names and identifying information, to the extent possible, of and about members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them so that the Committee can consider adding new names and details to its list, unless to do so would compromise investigations or enforcement actions;

5. *Calls upon* all States to continue to take urgent steps to enforce and strengthen through legislative enactments or administrative measures, where appropriate, the measures imposed under domestic laws or regulations against their nationals and other individuals or entities operating in their territory, to prevent and punish violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures, and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or enforcement actions to the Committee, unless to do so would compromise the investigation or enforcement actions;

6. *Calls upon* all States to submit an updated report to the Committee no later than 90 days from adoption of this resolution on all steps taken to implement the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above and all related investigations and enforcement actions, including a comprehensive summary of frozen assets of listed individuals and entities within Member State territories, unless to do so would compromise investigations or enforcement actions;

7. *Calls upon* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and with the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 8 below, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee pursuant to all pertinent resolutions and by providing all relevant information, to the extent possible, to facilitate proper identification of all listed individuals and entities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, upon adoption of this resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to reappoint five experts, drawing, as much as possible and as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1363 (2001), to monitor for a further period of 12 months the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and to follow up on relevant leads relating to any incomplete implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above;

9. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee to report orally at least every 90 days to the Council in detail on the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group and stipulates that these updates shall include a summary of progress in submitting the reports referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002) and paragraph 6 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Monitoring Group and the Committee and its Chairman have access to sufficient expertise and resources as and when required to assist in the discharge of their responsibilities;

11. *Requests* the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, a visit to selected countries by the Chairman of the Committee and/or Committee members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to encouraging States to implement all relevant Council resolutions;

12. *Requests* the Monitoring Group to submit a detailed work programme within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution and to assist the Committee in providing guidance for Member States on the format of the reports referred to in paragraph 6 above;

13. *Further requests* the Monitoring Group to submit two written reports to the Committee, the first by 15 June 2003 and the second by 1 November 2003, on implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above and to brief the Committee when the Committee so requests;

14. *Further requests* the Committee, through its Chairman, to provide the Council by 1 August 2003 and by 15 December 2003 with detailed oral assessments of Member State implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above based on Member State reports referred to in paragraph 6 above, paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002) and all pertinent parts of Member State reports submitted under resolution 1373 (2001), and in line with transparent criteria to be determined by the Committee and communicated to all Member States, in addition to considering supplementary recommendations by the Monitoring Group, with a view to recommending further measures for Council consideration to improve the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above;

15. *Requests* the Committee, based on its oral assessments, through its Chairman, to the Council referred to in paragraph 14 above, to prepare and then to circulate a written assessment to the Council of actions taken by States to implement the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2003/49

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 29 November 2002 (S/2002/1305), outlining a number of tasks to be implemented by the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) as part of a detailed revised mandate for the Office. I was requested in the same letter, to submit, by 15 January 2003, recommendations for a detailed revised mandate for UNOL, incorporating the Council's additions to the mandate, for its approval, if I thought it appropriate.

Pursuant to that request, the Government of Liberia has been provided, for its consideration and agreement, a draft revised mandate for UNOL which also takes into account the situation on the ground and Security Council Presidential statement S/PRST/2002/36. The Government's initial reaction was that the text of the revised mandate was being carefully studied and that its response would be conveyed to me soon.

I will report to the Council as soon as the reaction of the Government of Liberia to the revised mandate is received.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-21155 (E) 150103 150103

United Nations S/2003/50

Security Council

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16 January 2003
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Identical letters dated 14 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 14 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Salman **Ali**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21364 (E) 270103 280103

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 14 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

A group consisting of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0840 hours for the Qa'qa' State Enterprise, an affiliate of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC), 50 kilometres south of Baghdad. Upon their arrival, at 0925 hours, the inspectors inspected the warehouses for storing HMX explosive supplies, where they affixed tags, took samples and meticulously examined inventories. After completing their assignment at 1310 hours, they arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1400 hours.

A second group consisting of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel for the Dhu al Fiqar plant, 35 kilometres north of Baghdad, a subsidiary of the Rashid State Enterprise, an MIC affiliate. Upon their arrival, at 0915 hours, the inspectors inspected the plant, then proceeded to the site of the Nasr State Company to examine the aluminium tubes located there and make sure that their numbers corresponded. The team completed its assignment by visiting the Sumud State Company, where it inspected the aluminium foundry. Having completed its work at 1345 hours, it arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1425 hours.

II. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

A group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours for the disused missile propellant testing area in the Za'faraniyah suburb of Baghdad. Upon their arrival, at 0900 hours, the inspectors visited the site to make sure that there were no people or equipment there; they then looked around the site. Having completed their assignment at 1000 hours, they arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1020 hours.

A second group consisting of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0845 hours for the Mu'tasim plant, 60 kilometres south of Baghdad, a subsidiary of the Rashid State Enterprise, an MIC affiliate. Upon their arrival, at 0900 hours, the inspectors tagged Fath missiles and removed tags from some Ababil-50 missiles. Having completed its assignment at 1125 hours, the group arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1230 hours.

A third group consisting of four inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0840 hours for the Hittin State Enterprise, an MIC affiliate, 55 kilometres south of Baghdad. Upon their arrival, at 0940 hours, the inspectors made a thorough search, using aerial photographs, of three facilities which proved to belong to the Nu'man engineering plant, a subsidiary of the Hittin State Enterprise. The group inspected the plant facilities, then proceeded to the Al-Quds State Company whose buildings are adjacent to the Nu'man buildings and also appear on the above-mentioned aerial photographs. The group then inspected the engineering centre and inquired about the

activities conducted there. After completing its assignment at 1115 hours, the group arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1200 hours.

III. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

A group consisting of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0835 hours for the site of an air force technical depot 30 kilometres north of Baghdad. Upon their arrival, at 0910 hours, the inspectors inspected aircraft fuel tanks that had been damaged, comparing them with intact ones. They then measured and filmed the damaged tanks. After completing their assignment at 1130 hours, they arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1205 hours.

A second group consisting of nine inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0840 hours for the Rabi' Centre managed by the National Industrial Research and Development Authority, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Industry and Mining. The centre is part of the scientific complex located in the Jadiriyah area of Baghdad and conducts research in the following fields: agronomy, plant science and industrial crops. Upon their arrival, at 0930 hours, the inspectors met with the Centre's Director and asked him about its activities and the research work under way in the fields of microbiology and extraction of oils from industrial crops, requesting details concerning the heads of the various scientific departments and external consultants working for the Centre. After completing its assignment at 1050 hours, the team arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1115 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary team in Mosul

The team, consisting of eight inspectors, left the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 0900 hours for the Technical Institute in the Nimrud area on the outskirts of Mosul. Upon their arrival, at 0945 hours, the inspectors met with the assistant to the Dean of the Institute and inquired about the identity, diplomas and other qualifications of the scientists working for the Institute and the type of research being conducted there. The team then meticulously checked the declarations relating to the Institute, made a detailed examination of tagged equipment and inspected the departments of the Institute specializing in agriculture. After completing its assignment at 1200 hours, the team arrived back at the Nineveh Palace Hotel at 1240 hours.

V. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) team

At 1020 hours, a team consisting of 33 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad. At 1300 hours, it arrived at a site belonging to the Mojahedin-e Khalq, an Iranian opposition group. During the visit, the persons from the National Monitoring Directorate accompanying the team did not enter the site because it was not affiliated with any Iraqi authority. The inspectors then proceeded in two vehicles to the Al-Azim ammunition depot, where they inspected several storage areas, completing their assignment at 1715 hours and arriving back at the Canal Hotel at 1900 hours.

United Nations S/2003/51

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 January 2003 addressed to you by the Minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of Togo in which he communicates the text of the ceasefire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO) and the Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP), signed at Lomé on 13 January 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Kodjo **Menan**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21317 (E) 200103 200103

Annex to the letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the statement of 20 December 2002 by the President of the Security Council on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/PRST/2002/42), I have the honour to submit for your attention the text of the ceasefire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO) and the Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP), signed at Lomé on 13 January 2003 under the auspices of His Excellency Gnassingbé Eyadema, President of the Togolese Republic, coordinator of the high-level contact group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (see enclosure).

The two organizations in question are thus joining the momentum for peace along with the Mouvement patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI), which, on 17 October 2002, had already signed a ceasefire agreement.

(*Signed*) Roland Y. **Kpotsra**

Enclosure

Ceasefire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Ouest and the Mouvement pour la justice et la paix

The Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire,

The Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO)

and

The Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP),

Desiring to adopt measures conducive to the establishment of genuine trust that, by means of dialogue, would create a propitious environment for the round table of Ivoirian political forces from 15 to 24 January 2003 at Paris:

1. Undertake to cease hostilities so as to enable the Paris negotiations to begin, during which a ceasefire agreement and a comprehensive peace agreement will be negotiated.

2. The ceasefire shall take effect as of midnight on 13 January 2003 and shall be observed throughout Ivoirian territory by the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, MPIGO and MJP.

3. Agree immediately to remain in their respective positions.

4. Agree to refrain from committing or engaging in activities likely to constitute or facilitate violation of the ceasefire.

5. Accept the deployment of ECOWAS troops and other personnel in the buffer zone during the ceasefire.

6. Accept the deployment, alongside the French troops already deployed, of ECOWAS forces and other personnel throughout the territory for the purposes of monitoring and maintaining the ceasefire.

7. Undertake to ensure freedom of movement of persons and property, and freedom of movement of humanitarian agencies and displaced persons.

8. The following cases shall constitute a violation of this agreement:

- Any introduction of arms, ammunition and other war equipment;
- Any attacks launched by one of the parties against the positions of the other party, or any infiltrations, during or after the entry into force of the ceasefire.

9. Agree to take part in the round table in Paris.

10. Commit themselves, in good faith, to scrupulous respect for this agreement.

Done at Lomé, on 13 January 2003

For the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
(*Signed*) Laurent Dona **Fologo**

For MPIGO
(*Signed*) Sergeant Félix **Doh**

For MJP
(*Signed*) Commander Gaspard **Deli**

For ECOWAS
(*Signed*) Dr. Mohamed Ibn **Chambas**
Executive Secretary

United Nations S/2003/52

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to thank the Security Council for its President's statement to the press on 15 January 2003 following informal consultations on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (SC/7634-AFR/543), in which the Council condemned "in the strongest terms the massacres and systematic violations of human rights perpetrated by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) and the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) national troops".

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is grateful to the United Nations for having ordered a prompt inquiry, by which the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) established the facts relating to the atrocities perpetrated by the coalition forces of the MLC and the RCD/N in north-eastern Congo, particularly in the region of Ituri.

According to the information in our possession, adults and children were mutilated, in particular by being subjected to organ removal, and others were savagely murdered, while still others were victims of cannibalism. Mass rapes were also committed by the troops of the MLC and the RCD/N. In some cases, the troops forced children to rape their parents or grandparents in public and before their families.

These intolerable, repulsive, unacceptable and detestable acts were acknowledged by the person chiefly responsible for these abuses, namely the President of the MLC, Mr. Jean-Pierre Bemba.

MONUC publicly stated that its investigators had gathered sufficient evidence of looting, massacres, rapes and cannibalism committed by the forces of the MLC and RCD/N in the north-eastern part of the country.

In this connection, my Government would request the Security Council to authorize publication of MONUC's preliminary report in its entirety, in order that the entire world may appreciate the extent of the horror and abuses committed by the MLC and RCD/N as part of an operation entitled "operation clean the slate", which was presented to the people of Orientale Province as a "vaccination campaign" ... A vaccination campaign that spread horror and desolation throughout Orientale Province and the region of Ituri, targeting in particular indigenous Pygmies and the Nande ethnic group.

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My Government believes that this extermination of a population group, i.e. Pygmies, and this methodical destruction of an ethnic group, i.e. the Nande, may be qualified as genocide and ethnic cleansing under the rules of international law. They are a crime against humanity par excellence and an insult to the human conscience and the civilized world as it enters the twenty-first century.

In the face of horror beyond words and bestiality and barbarity that defy the imagination, verified by the United Nations itself, my Government believes that the Security Council must fully shoulder its responsibilities and take all measures authorized under the Charter of the United Nations to punish the perpetrators, authors and those responsible for these atrocities and crimes against humanity, and to take a series of measures to bring an immediate end to the mass violations of human rights and international humanitarian law being committed in Orientale Province, particularly in Ituri.

My Government requests the Security Council, which explicitly named the President of the MLC, Mr. Jean-Pierre Bemba, as the one responsible for these abuses, to ensure that the alleged perpetrators, authors and politicians and military personnel implicated in these horrible incidents, which repel national and international public opinion, answer for their acts.

More specifically, with a view to ending impunity and ensuring that the President of the MLC, Mr. Jean-Pierre Bemba, and the others responsible for the abuses committed in Orientale Province, particularly in Ituri, are brought to justice, my Government explicitly requests the Security Council to establish an international criminal court to try all persons alleged to have committed acts of genocide or other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Ituri.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as an official document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ileka **Atoki**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2003/53

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué of the eighty-eighth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict-prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 14 January 2003, on the situation in Burundi (see annex).

I wish the members of the Council to receive the communiqué as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-21329 (E) 200103 200103

Annex to the letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

Communiqué of the eighty-eighth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at the ambassadorial level (Addis Ababa, 14 January 2003)

The Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution held its 88th Ordinary Session at Ambassadorial level in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on Tuesday 14 January 2003. The Session was chaired by Ambassador Baso Sangqu, South Africa's Permanent Representative to the African Union.

The Deputy President of South Africa, Mr. Jacob Zuma, co-Facilitator of the cease-fire negotiations between the Transition Government of Burundi and the armed groups in that country, attended the Session. Also in attendance were Mr. Therence Sinunguruza, Minister for External Relations and International Cooperation of Burundi, and Mr. Aziz Pahad, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa.

The Session examined developments in the peace process in Burundi on the basis of the report presented by the Interim Chairperson of the Commission [(Central Organ/MEC/AMB/3(LXXXVIII)] and the briefing by Deputy President Zuma, as well as a statement by the Burundi Minister for External Relations and International Cooperation.

After its deliberations, the Central Organ took the following decisions:

On the Peace Process in Burundi

The Central Organ:

1. **EXPRESSES** satisfaction at the signing in Arusha, Tanzania, on 2 December 2002, at the 19th Summit of the Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi, held on 1 - 2 December 2002, of a cease-fire agreement between the Transition Government of Burundi and Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza's wing of the CNDD-FDD. The Central Organ **UNDERSCORES** the fact that this agreement, which comes after that signed on 7 October 2002 between the Transition Government and Jean Bosco Ndayikengurukiye's faction of the CNDD-FDD and Alain Mugabarabona's faction of PALIPEHUTU-FNL, constitutes a significant step in the peace process in Burundi;

2. **PAYS TRIBUTE** to the Transition Government of Burundi, particularly to President P. Buyoya, and the armed groups concerned, for the spirit of compromise and the political will they have demonstrated which made possible this progress in the search for lasting peace in Burundi;

3. **URGES** the parties concerned to scrupulously respect the agreements that have been signed and to refrain from any action likely to complicate the implementation of the cease-fire. In this regard, the Central Organ **EXPRESSES ITS GRAVE CONCERN** at recent incidents between the armed forces of Burundi and the combatants of CNDD-FDD of Pierre Nkurunziza, as well as the tension prevailing on the ground, which poses a serious threat to the pursuit of the on-going peace process;

4. **CONDEMNS** the ambush of a convoy of vehicles travelling towards Bujumbura, on 12 January 2003, in which several people were killed and many others wounded;

5. **APPEALS** to the parties involved to extend maximum cooperation to the Co-Facilitator and to attend the scheduled follow-up meeting that has been convened in Pretoria, South Africa, on 16 January 2003, to clarify outstanding issues relating to the implementation of the ceasefire, including the implementation timetable and **TAKES NOTE** of the disposition expressed by the Transition Government of Burundi to attend the meeting;

6. **UNDERSCORES** the urgent need to deploy the African Mission to supervise the cease-fire concluded between the armed groups signatories to the 7 October and 2 December 2002 agreements, and the Transition Government of Burundi and **EXPRESSES ITS SUPPORT** for this deployment. In this regard, the Central Organ **ENCOURAGES** the Interim Chairperson to urgently provide financial resources from the AU Peace Fund and to assist in mobilizing other resources to facilitate the speedy deployment of the African Mission;

7. **WELCOMES** the initiative of the Interim Chairperson to convene in Addis Ababa from 15 to 16 January 2003, a meeting of experts from the Regional Initiative, the Mediation, the Commission of the African Union and the United Nations to discuss the nature of the proposed African Mission, its deployment, modus operandi and funding, as well as the contribution expected from the African Union;

8. Meanwhile, **REQUESTS** the Interim Chairperson, in consultation with the Regional Initiative and the Mediation, to take all the necessary measures to help consolidate the truce between the parties and to create a conducive climate of trust necessary for the implementation of the cease-fire and the rapid deployment of the African Mission. In this regard, the Central Organ **AUTHORIZES** the Interim Chairperson to deploy, as early as possible, a group of African Union observers to, among other things, facilitate communication between the parties with a view to reducing the risk of violations of the truce and carry out any other tasks as shall be agreed with the parties to create and consolidate confidence among them;

9. **INVITES** the Interim Chairperson, in close consultation with the Chairperson of the African Union, the Regional Initiative, the Mediation and the United Nations, as well as with all the concerned parties, to work purposefully towards the immediate establishment of the Joint Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Liaison Teams, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the 7 October and 2 December 2002 Agreements;

10. **REQUESTS** Member States to provide the requisite assistance to facilitate the deployment of the African Mission and the implementation of the cease-fire;

11. **REITERATES** its profound gratitude to the partners of the African Union for their continued support to the Union, the Regional Initiative and the Mediation in their efforts to foster a lasting solution to the crisis in Burundi. The Central Organ **APPEALS URGENTLY** to the partners of the African Union and to the entire international community to provide financial and logistical assistance towards the rapid deployment of the African Mission and the implementation of the Cease-fire Agreements;

12. **REQUESTS** the United Nations to make a substantial contribution towards the implementation of the Cease-fire Agreement. To this end, the Central Organ **TAKES NOTE** of the statement made by the UN Security Council following its meeting with Deputy President Jacob Zuma on 4 December 2002;

13. **EXPRESSES GRATITUDE** to countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations for their assistance towards the provision of supplies and the pre-encampment of combatants of the armed movements, contributing by so doing to the consolidation of the truce, and **URGES** them to continue in that direction;

14. **URGES** Agathon Rwasa's faction of PALIPEHUTU-FNL to join in the on-going process and to put an end to its attacks;

15. **PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE** to President Thabo Mbeki, Current Chairperson of the African Union, President Yoweri Museveni and the other Heads of State and Government of the Regional Initiative, the Co-Facilitators, President El Hadj Omar Bongo and Mr. Jacob Zuma, as well as former President Nelson Mandela, for their contribution to the search of peace and stability in Burundi, and **ENCOURAGES** them to pursue their effort until the successful conclusion of the peace process;

16. **WELCOMES** the results of the Round Table held in Geneva on 26 – 27 November 2002, and **EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE** to Burundi's bilateral and multilateral donors. The Central Organ **URGES** the donors who had pledged contributions during the Round Table to translate their commitments into concrete measures;

17. **REQUESTS** the Interim Chairperson to continue to monitor closely the developments in the situation as well as in the cease-fire implementation process and up-date it regularly on progress in that respect.

United Nations S/2003/54

Security Council

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17 January 2003

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Noting with deep concern the linkage between the illicit trade in rough diamonds from certain regions of the world and the fuelling of armed conflicts that affect international peace and security,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council to control the illicit trade in rough diamonds, including 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, 1385 (2001) of 19 December 2001, and 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002,

Highlighting in particular resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000 which welcomed the proposal that led to the adoption of the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,

Highlighting further the importance of conflict prevention through efforts to hinder the fuelling of conflicts by illicit trade in rough diamonds, which is the very nature of the Kimberley Process,

Noting in particular the importance of the major diamond producing, and trading, and processing countries participating in the Kimberley Process system of self-regulation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of South Africa, Namibia, Belgium, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Angola, Botswana, Canada and Switzerland for hosting meetings of the Kimberley Process,

Noting with appreciation the important contribution made by industry and civil society to the development of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Further noting the decision made at the 5 November 2002 Interlaken meeting to launch the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme beginning on 1 January 2003,

Welcoming the progress achieved at the Interlaken meeting in developing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, including the adoption on 5 November 2002 of the Interlaken Declaration on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,

1. *Strongly supports* the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as well as the ongoing process to refine and implement the regime, adopted at the Interlaken Conference as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds and

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looks forward to its implementation and strongly encourages the participants to further resolve outstanding issues;

2. *Further welcomes* the voluntary system of industry self-regulation, as described in the Interlaken Declaration; and

3. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential and should be encouraged and facilitated and urges all Member States to actively participate in the Scheme.

United Nations A/57/709–S/2003/55

General Assembly
Security Council

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16 January 2003

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 54
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 15 January 2003, addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-21335 (E) 200103

Annex to the letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 30 December 2002 (A/57/699-S/2002/141) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations of "violations ... of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called airspace and FIR violations were refuted in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in our letter dated 24 September 2002 (A/57/427-S/2002/1073, annex). I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot Administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be underlined that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air-traffic regulations are void and groundless under international law. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of navigation of civilian air traffic during the activities of Turkish State aircraft within international airspace, within which the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air-traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot Administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal Administration will be futile for as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating to itself rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities, including embargoes, towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2003/56

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 January 2003
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 15 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed S. **Ali**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21624 (E) 240103 270103

Annex to the identical letters dated 15 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on Wednesday, 15 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

1. A group consisting of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0845 hours, and at 1025 hours it arrived at the Mahawil stores belonging to the Qa'qa' State Enterprise. The group inspected quantities of the explosive RDX and weighed some of the cases for the purpose of verifying them. The group completed its assignment on 0130 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1245 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of two inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0840 hours, and at 0950 hours it arrived at the State Enterprise for Mechanical Industries at Iskandariyah. The purpose of the visit was to verify the quantities of aluminium tubes received. The group then proceeded to the Mu'tazz Centre, for the same purpose, and then to the Qa'qa' State Enterprise and verified aluminium tubes. The group photographed the interior of the company's main building.

3. A third group, consisting of two inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0847 hours, and at 0943 hours it arrived at the Hittin State Enterprise. The group inspected the stores of HMX and RDX and weighed and checked these substances. The group completed its assignment at 1157 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1330 hours.

II. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary team 10

At 0900 hours, after all the inspection teams had left the Canal Hotel and without notifying the Iraqi side, five cars carrying 17 inspectors, having with them Mr. Demetrius Perricos, the Director of Operations of UNMOVIC, started out from the Canal Hotel. Fortunately, there were two cars belonging to the National Monitoring Directorate near the Canal Hotel, and they escorted the team's motorcade. The team changed its course more than once within Baghdad city for the purpose of eluding the escorts, which caused a traffic jam in the city, and the Iraqi escorts had great difficulty catching up with the team. In the end, the team arrived at 0951 hours in the Tashri' quarter near the Republican Palace, in an obvious provocative move intended to cause trouble at important sites related to national security and not, either closely or remotely to so-called "disarmament", previous programmes or the ongoing monitoring. The team inspected a group of buildings comprising administrative premises and also requested the opening of iron cabinets located in one of these buildings and inspected them. The inspection operation was completed at 1325 hours.

III. UNMOVIC biological inspection team

1. A group consisting of 15 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0837 hours, and at 0905 hours it arrived at a privately owned farm in the Dawrah farming area located on the Tigris river south of Baghdad. The farm belongs to an Iraqi citizen and contains four chicken runs and storage sheds containing chicken feed. The owner of the farm was not present, and the keys to some of the storage sheds were with his agent. The group then tagged the locked doors until such time as the keys became available. The group then returned to the Canal Hotel. The keys became available after the owner's agent was contacted. The team was then contacted, and it set out again, removed the tags and checked the contents of the storage sheds and the buildings used for the chickens. The group completed its assignment 1650 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1720 hours.

2. A second group, consisting of two inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0740 hours, and at 0920 hours it arrived at Anbar University in Anbar governorate. The group inspected the Faculty of Sciences, the Faculty of Education, the Faculty of Girls' Education and the Faculty of Medicine. During its inspection, the group asked about the departments within those faculties, the number of persons holding doctorates in the Department of Life Sciences and the number of students taking advanced studies. The group completed its assignment on 1340 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1600 hours.

IV. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

A team consisting of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0835 hours. The team inspected the Khan Sari Stores, the Nasr al-Azim State Enterprise and the Sa'd State Enterprise, all sites belonging to the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC) and located west of Baghdad. The purpose of the visit was to check and follow up the use of inconel sheets and tubes used in the construction of small refineries. The team completed its assignment at 1225 hours and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1300 hours.

V. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

A team consisting of 13 inspectors left the Canal Hotel at 0830 hours, and at 0910 hours it arrived at the Amin plant, a subsidiary of the Rashid State Enterprise, which comes under MIC. The plant is located in the Amiriyah/Fallujah area 70 km west of Baghdad. The team inspected the plant's departments and workshops and asked the manager about its production capacity. The team then proceeded to the Rashid State Enterprise in order to check one of the contracts. The team proceeded to the Military Engineering College in Baghdad in order to check a piece of machinery. The team completed its assignment and arrived back at the Canal Hotel at 1435 hours.

VI. UNMOVIC multidisciplinary (chemical, biological and missile) team

At 0800 hours, five aircraft belonging to UNMOVIC and carrying 13 inspectors took off from the Rashid airfield and arrived at 1000 hours at military sites and munitions stores north of Tikrit. The team inspected the site and checked some of the tagged equipment at one of them. The team completed its assignment at 1430 hours, took off at 1500 hours and arrived back at the Rashid airfield at 1640 hours.

VII. Remarks

The number of sites visited by the various inspection teams totalled 16, with 68 inspectors taking part in the inspection activities.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 12 January 2003 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning certain practices applied by the United Nations Compensation Commission as a result of which Iraq is deprived of the exercise of its right of self-defence, due to the fact that it is not given adequate time to answer claims submitted to it.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed S. **Ali**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21618 (E) 290103 300103

Annex to the letter dated 15 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On numerous occasions Iraq has drawn attention to the fact that the working mechanisms adopted by the United Nations Compensation Commission prevent Iraq from exercising its right fully to defend itself and that the Commission and its secretariat have used the time factor and manipulation of the timing of the submission of claims to deprive Iraq of the exercise of its right of self-defence by not allowing it adequate time to answer claims submitted to it.

The United Nations Compensation Commission has forwarded to Iraq the documents for the fourth instalment of environmental claims, which amount to an estimated 51 billion United States dollars (according to the documents sent to the Government of Iraq), and has granted Iraq a period of one year, starting 30 September 2002, in which to reply, whereas the Iraqi group of experts created in order to answer environmental claims is busy preparing the answers to the third instalment of such claims, work on which is to continue until the end of March 2003, at which time the hearing on that instalment is to be held. In other words, practically speaking, the study of the fourth instalment claims will not start until after that date and Iraq will consequently have lost six months out of the allotted period. This will adversely affect the exercise of its right to defend the assets and interests of its people.

Iraq has previously requested the secretariat of the United Nations Compensation Commission to reconsider the time limit for Iraq's answers and pointed out the need to re-examine the timetable for environmental claims, an issue that was raised in Iraq's statement at the forty-sixth session of the Governing Council of the Commission. The secretariat, however, did not adopt any definite position. Consequently, we requested the Commission's Governing Council and secretariat to take action to give Iraq a realistic period in which to study the fourth instalment of environmental claims and proposed that the period allotted to Iraq for answering them should start at the beginning of April 2003.

The delegation of the Government of Iraq to the forty-sixth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission learned, during a meeting with the Executive Secretary of the Commission, that the secretariat of the Commission was preparing and intended to send the documents of the fifth instalment of environmental claims in mid-January of the current year and would require the Government of the Republic of Iraq to answer them during the period while the Government was busy producing the answer for the third instalment and preparing to start work on its answer for the fourth instalment, as indicated above. This manner of proceeding involves the use of time constraints to prevent Iraq from studying the claims in question and will deprive it of the exercise of its right to defend its rights and detect any attempted extortion, fraud or theft contained in those claims.

In addition to the above, the Governing Council, in its decision 132 of 2001, approved the payment of $243 million to a number of claimant States for conducting environmental monitoring and assessment activities with a view to the submission of the documents and vouchers required to support their environmental claims.

The submission of those documents did not coincide in time with Iraq's receipt of the environmental claim documents, but rather came much later, when the time limit set for submission of answers had approached its term. The same is true in respect of the third instalment, inasmuch as we received the documents and vouchers more than halfway through December 2002, when the final answer is to be submitted in the subsequent month (January 2003). Consequently, it will be difficult, from the practical standpoint, at this time of the year for Iraq to have the opportunity to make a thorough study and analysis of those documents and submit the related answer.

We therefore consider it imperative to study this matter and fix a timetable for the review of the environmental claims in order to synchronize it with the submission of the documents and vouchers relating to environmental monitoring and assessment projects.

We therefore request you to take action rapidly in order to prevent the United Nations Compensation Commission from using time constraints and interference, as described above, to prevent the Government of Iraq from exercising its legitimate right to study the environmental claim documents and prepare appropriate answers regarding them.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2003/58

Security Council

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Letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 14 January 2003 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violations of the demilitarized zone that were committed by United States and British warplanes in the period from 7 December 2002 to 3 January 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed S. **Ali**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-21630 (E) 280103 280103

Annex to the letter dated 16 January 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 14 December 2002 (S/2002/1377, annex), I should like to inform you that in the period from 7 December 2002 to 3 January 2003 United States and British warplanes flying from bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) committed 1,031 hostile violations of our international boundaries. As shown in the enclosed table, the relevant Iraqi agencies have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed and hostile aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries from Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 1,031 armed sorties in Basra, Nasiriyah, Maysan, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Karbala', Wasit and Muthanna governorates.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. An AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace provided support to all of the United States and British aircraft that carried out armed and hostile sorties, violating Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone.

4. Between 7 December 2002 and 3 January 2003, a total of 18 remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone.

5. The United States and British aircraft flying out of Kuwait during the aforementioned period bombarded Iraqi towns and villages and civilian and military installations, causing the death of four citizens, the wounding of 16 others and damage to religious and service installations and civilian facilities.

The daily violations of the sovereignty of the Republic of Iraq being committed by United States and British military aircraft flying from bases in Kuwait or from its airspace and the crimes of aerial bombardment of Iraqi citizens and Iraqi military and civilian installations in Iraqi towns and villages being perpetrated by them, together with the joint military exercises conducted by United States and Kuwaiti forces, with the participation of more than 60 American tanks, in the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, are tantamount to an undeclared war. The United Nations must therefore take in their regard the measures that are required under the Charter and the Security Council resolutions relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, all of which stress respect for Iraq's sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity, in order to halt the aggression and ensure that those committing it are made to bear international responsibility for their actions.

All of the hostile military flights were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is

to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft are untenable in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available to the United Nations and that the Secretariat should make available to UNIKOM so that it can fulfil the requirements of its mandate and establish the identity and nationality of the warplanes that are violating Iraq's sovereign airspace and then take deterrent measures against the aggressors.

We hope that the United Nations Secretariat will provide UNIKOM with systems capable of detecting all of the violations and identifying their source so that it can notify the Security Council in order that the Council may take the necessary measures to halt these infringements forthwith.

I urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council through you as soon as they occur and to specify the number and type of United States and British warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone, contravene the Security Council resolutions establishing the zone and commit aggression against Iraq, given that this constitutes State terrorism and wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. I also hope that you will alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt this aggression and ensure that its perpetrators are held fully accountable for it in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq.

I further urge you to intervene with Kuwait and urge it to respect the demilitarized zone, honour its commitments under the Security Council resolutions establishing the zone and calling upon all States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and to halt its participation in this barbaric aggression that violates Iraq's territorial integrity, destroys the property of Iraqis and has already caused thousands of casualties among Iraqi citizens. Because of its participation in this aggression, Kuwait has international responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone, 7 December 2002-3 January 2003

Date	From	Time	Type	Armed sorties	Altitude (metres)	Speed (km/h)	Areas overflown
7 December 2002-3 January 2003	Kuwait	0630-0030	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, drone	1,031, and 18 drones	8,500-11,500	180-780	Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ramzrah, Karbala', Jalibah, Kut, Nukhayb, Numaniyah, Aziziyah, Muthanna